

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
18 April 2002 (18.04.2002)

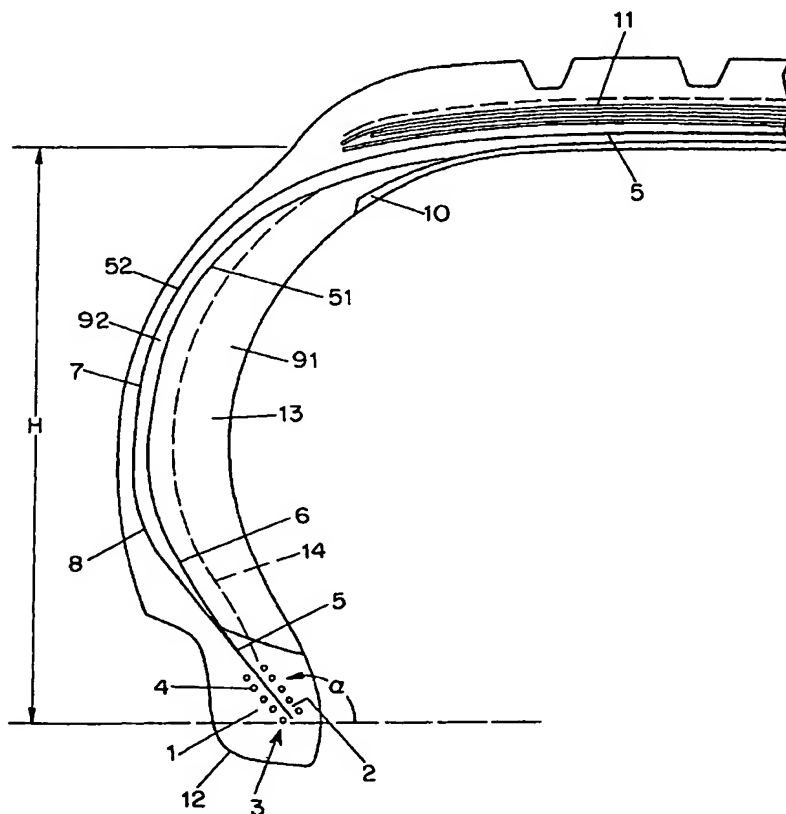
PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 02/30691 A1**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **B60C 17/00**, 9/02, 15/00, 15/04
- (21) International Application Number: **PCT/EP01/11572**
- (22) International Filing Date: **8 October 2001 (08.10.2001)**
- (25) Filing Language: **English**
- (26) Publication Language: **English**
- (30) Priority Data:  
**PCT/US00/27877** 10 October 2000 (10.10.2000) **US**
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except CA, MX, US): **SOCIETE DE TECHNOLOGIE MICHELIN [FR/FR]**; 23, rue Breschet, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand (FR).
- (72) Inventors; and  
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **COTTRELL, Roger, C. [US/US]**; 106 Millstone Way, Simpsonville, SC 29681 (US). **WILLARD, Walter, L., Jr. [US/US]**; 18 North Park Drive, Greenville, SC 29609 (US).
- (74) Agent: **DEQUIRE, Philippe**; Michelin & Cie, Service SGD/LG/PI-LAD, F-63040 Clermont-Ferrand Cedex 09 (FR).
- (81) Designated States (national): **AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,**

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **TIRE HAVING MORE CARCASS LAYERS IN SIDEWALL THAN IN BEAD**



(57) Abstract: A tire comprising a carcass structure (5) anchored in each side of the tire in a bead (1), each bead having a base which is intended to be mounted on the tire's design mounting rim, each bead being extended radially upward by a sidewall portion, a reinforced summit (11), the sidewall portions joining said summit, said bead further comprising an anchoring zone (2) for anchoring said carcass in said bead, wherein said carcass structure (5) comprises at least one circumferential alignment of cords in the bead anchoring zone (2) which progressively divides in the sidewall portion in at least two circumferential alignments of cords, and wherein a runflat reinforcing member (92) is disposed between said two carcass cord alignments and wherein said runflat reinforcing member is in direct contact with the cords of said two circumferential alignments.

WO 02/30691 A1



LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

- (84) **Designated States (regional):** ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

- *with international search report*
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*
- *entirely in electronic form (except for this front page) and available upon request from the International Bureau*

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

**TIRE HAVING MORE CARCASS LAYERS IN SIDEWALL THAN IN BEAD****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

- 5 The invention relates to a tire, more specifically to a pneumatic tire capable of continued mobility in a deflated condition.

Various tire constructions have been proposed for pneumatic runflat tires; that is tires, which normally operate in an inflated condition but which also permit a  
10 limited operation in a deflated condition. These tires constructions are generally formed of one or more generally radial carcasses which are turned up around one or more bead wires arranged in each bead, forming a wide curvilinear portion around the bead wires. The immediate consequence of such an arrangement is that the carcass path, to turn around the bead wire, automatically passes in the  
15 radially inner portion of the bead, between the bead wire and the axially inner limit of the sidewall, then turns underneath the bead wire and arrives in the bead axially outer zone. Such a path gives limited flexibility to the designer who can not provide a wide variety of configurations. Such a circular or curvilinear path of the carcass occupies a large volume.

20

To obtain the desired mobility in the deflated condition, many of these tires further employ sidewalls which are reinforced and thickened by interposing additional rubber layers between the carcasses or between the carcasses and the tire inner  
liner.

25

It is also important to provide proper deflated bead retention, so that the runflat tire remains seated on the rim during deflated operation.

30

Many solutions have been proposed including mechanical bead locks, special rim profiles or bead wire bundles of elongated cross-section. The elongated bead wire bundle functions both to anchor the carcass in the bead to resist tensile forces developed in the carcass and to retain the bead on the rim seat during deflated operation. This dual function necessitates design compromises.

The document US 5 660 656 describes a tire comprising a carcass which is anchored in the bead portion with an arrangement of circular reinforcing wire or cord disposed besides the carcass. Such an arrangement does not necessitate the use of a turned up portion around the bead wire. However, this document proposes tires with more carcass layers in the bead portions than in the sidewall portions of the tire.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10

The invention provides a tire comprising a carcass structure anchored in each side of the tire in a bead, each bead having a base which is intended to be mounted on the tire's design mounting rim, each bead being extended radially upward by a sidewall portion, a reinforced summit, the sidewall portions joining said summit, said bead further comprising an anchoring zone for anchoring said carcass in said bead, wherein said carcass structure comprises at least one circumferential alignment of cords in the bead anchoring zone which progressively divides in the sidewall portion in at least two circumferential alignments of cords, and wherein a runflat reinforcing member is disposed between said two carcass cord alignments and wherein said runflat reinforcing member is in direct contact with the cords of said two circumferential alignments.

Such a division of the carcass structure in the sidewall portion of the tire enables optimized carcass cords disposal. In the beads, the anchoring is appropriate and in the sidewall, the two carcass layers allow the insertion between them of a runflat reinforcing member appropriate for good runflat performance such as handling and durability. The direct contact between the runflat insert and the cords of the two adjacent carcass layers gives an excellent homogeneity of the mechanical properties of the structure, which drives to a better durability in 0-psi performance. The construction is also simplified due to the least number of rubber mixes necessary for its building.

Preferably, the anchoring zone is provided with at least one first bead reinforcement, at least partially bordering said carcass structure and a high modulus elastomeric material cooperating with said bead reinforcement and with said carcass structure for anchoring said a carcass structure in the bead. The  
5 bead reinforcement advantageously includes at least one substantially circumferentially oriented cord laterally bordering the carcass structure on at least one side.

This type of cooperation between the carcass structure and bead reinforcements  
10 provides design flexibility in many aspects. Moreover, such an anchoring zone is compact and very strong.

Such an arrangement provides the possibility of taking up the tension developed in the carcass during inflated or deflated use of the tire.

15 According to a preferred embodiment, the carcass structure comprises only one circumferential alignment in the summit portion of the tire. This has the advantage of limiting the thickness of the summit of the tire. Such a tire has reduced weight and rolling resistance and improved inflated and deflated performances.

20 The invention provides also a tire comprising a carcass structure anchored in each side of the tire in a bead, each bead having a base which is intended to be mounted on the tire's design mounting rim, each bead being extended radially upward by a sidewall portion, a reinforced summit, the sidewall portions joining  
25 said summit, said bead further comprising an anchoring zone for anchoring said carcass in said bead, wherein said carcass structure comprises at least one circumferential alignment of cords in the bead anchoring zone which progressively divides in the sidewall portion in at least two circumferential alignments of cords and wherein said carcass structure comprises only one circumferential alignment  
30 of cords in the summit portion of the tire.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates the sidewall and bead portion of a runflat tire according to the invention, taken along a meridian plane through the axis of rotation, the tire having one carcass layer in the bead and summit and two in the sidewall;

- 5 Figure 2 illustrates the sidewall and bead portion of a second embodiment of a runflat tire according to the invention having three carcass layers in the sidewall, two in the bead and one in the summit; and

Figure 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the bead portion of a runflat tire  
10 corresponding to the second embodiment of the invention showing the common circumferential disposition of the first and second carcass layers.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- 15 "Axial" and "axially" mean the lines or directions that are parallel to the axis of rotation of the tire.

"Radial" and "radially" mean directions radially toward or away the axis of rotation of the tire.

20

"Angle defined with respect to an axial direction" means an angle measured axially and radially outwardly from the innerside of the tire; such an angle is between 0 and 180 degrees.

- 25 The tire of the invention comprises a bead 1 provided with a seat 12, specially adapted to fit on the tire's design mounting rim. The bead extends substantially radially to the sidewall 13. The summit 11 comprises reinforcement layers of known type.

- 30 The tire comprises a carcass structure 5, extending from bead to bead or leaving a gap between two half structures, for instance in the substantially median portion of the summit. The radially inwardmost extent of the carcass structure 5 terminates in an anchoring zone 2 of the bead 1. Advantageously, the carcass structure is not

turned up around bead cores or other bead reinforcement. That is to say, each axial coordinate defining the profile of the carcass structure has a unique radial position for each radial position less than that of the tire equator. The carcass structure is anchored in the bead portion by a bead reinforcement 3. A preferred  
5 embodiment of such a reinforcement comprises a cord arrangement 4 provided with at least one substantially circumferentially oriented cord laterally bordering the carcass structure on at least one side. In this instance "anchored" in the bead portion means that the cord arrangement resist the tension developed in the carcass structure during inflated or deflated use of the tire by the adherence of the  
10 carcass reinforcing structure laterally with the cord arrangement rather than being wound around a traditional bead core.

The mechanical properties of the anchoring zone 4 are optimized in using an elastomeric bead filler having a high elasticity modulus.

15

Other alternative carcass anchorings or dispositions of the carcass layers in the bead portion have been disclosed in US 5,660,656 to Herbelleau et al and are incorporated herein by reference.

20 Figure 1 illustrates a first embodiment of the invention in which the carcass structure 5 has more than one carcass layer within some portion of the tire. The carcass structure 5 comprises one circumferential alignment of cords in the summit 11. In the sidewall portion 13 of the tire, the carcass structure 5 is divided in two circumferential alignments of radial cords 51 and 52. These two  
25 circumferential alignments of cords progressively move axially away from each other. In the bead 1, the two circumferential alignments of cords 51 and 52 join and give a common circumferential alignment of cords 5. Accordingly, in the bead 1, there is only one circumferential alignment of cords.

30 This carcass structure is very flexible and allows placing the carcass cords where they are most useful. For instance, the density of cords of carcass layer 52 is advantageously superior to the carcass density of cords of the carcass layers 51. The cords of the outer carcass layer are subjected to high tension stress-strain

cycles in inflated and deflated operation. These cords are well designed to support these high tension cycles and the number of cords is defined accordingly. The cords of the inner carcass layer are subjected in deflated operation to stress-strain cycles with compression. In this case, it is the rubber mixes which are well  
5 designed to support these compression stresses. The number of cords needs not to be high. It allows also a limited thickness of the carcass structure in the summit and an appropriate anchoring in the bead portion. The anchoring of the carcass structure 5 is achieved by two windings 41 and 42 of circumferential oriented cords, which axially border the circumferential alignment of cords 51 of the carcass  
10 structure with the interposition of a high modulus rubber layer.

Advantageously, runflat insert 92 is placed in the sidewall between the carcass layers 51-52 and, runflat insert 91 is placed between the carcass structure 5 and the inner side of the tire in order to have a good 0-psi performance. Preferably,  
15 these runflat inserts are in direct contact of the cords of the adjacent carcass layers. This means that the rubber mixes constituting the runflat inserts are in intimate contact with at least part of the outer circumference of the cord, and that during the building of the tire, no usual cushion rubber mix of low modulus of elasticity has been used. Accordingly, the sidewall structure has a better durability  
20 in deflated operation.

Figure 2 illustrates a second embodiment of the invention in which the carcass structure 5 comprises one circumferential alignment of cords in the summit 11. In the sidewall portion 13 of the tire, the carcass structure 5 is divided in three  
25 circumferential alignments of radial cords 511, 512 and 52. These three circumferential alignments of cords progressively move axially away from each other. In the bead 1, the two circumferential alignments of cords 511 and 512 join and give a common circumferential alignment of cords 51. Accordingly, in the bead 1, there are two circumferential alignments of cords 51 and 52.

30

The density of cords of carcass layer 52 is advantageously superior to the carcass density of cords of the carcass layers 511 and 512. This structure allows a limited thickness of the carcass structure in the summit and an appropriate anchoring in



the bead portion. The anchoring of the carcass structure 5 is achieved by three windings 41, 42, 43 of circumferential oriented cords, which axially border the two circumferential alignments of cords 51 and 52 of the carcass structure with the interposition of a high modulus rubber layer.

5

Advantageously, another runflat insert 93 is placed in the sidewall between the carcass layers 512 and 52 in order to improve the 0-psi performance. Preferably, as in the second embodiment the runflat inserts are in direct contact of the cords of the adjacent carcass layers.

10

Figure 3 illustrates the structure of the radial and circumferential cords in the bead 1 of the second embodiment. In the anchoring zone, axially outward, we have the first circumferentially oriented winding 41, the first carcass circumferential alignment 51, the second circumferentially oriented winding 42, the second carcass circumferential alignment 52 and the third circumferentially oriented winding 43. Radially outwardly from the anchoring zone, the first carcass circumferential alignment 51 is divided in two carcass circumferential alignments 511 and 512. The rubber mixes are not represented in this figure for clarity. All these cords are embedded, at least in the anchoring zone, by a high modulus rubber mix. Preferably, this rubber mix has a shore A hardness over 70.

15

20

All the carcass cords presented in figure 3 are placed with a circumferentially shifted position, which allows them to form one sole alignment in the summit portion of the tire. This allows minimizing the thickness of the summit portion.

25

As shown, for instance, in the embodiments illustrated in figure 1 and 2, the carcass structure 5 is provided with a substantially linear portion 6. This portion extends between the anchoring zone 2 and a transition zone 8. The general orientation of the portion 6 is preferably slightly inclined from the bead 1 axially inner portion towards a radially and axially outer portion of the wall.

30

Considered in three dimensions, between the anchoring zone and the transition zone along the sidewall portion, the carcass structure is in the shape of a truncated cone.

- 5    The length of said substantially linear portion 6 is preferably between 25% and 75% of the tire side height H and most preferably around 40% of the tire side height H. The tire side height H, as shown in figure 1, is the length of a rectilinear radial line extending from the bottom or radially inward portion of the anchoring zone to the base or radially inward portion of the summit reinforcement layers.

10

- The transition zone substantially corresponds to the portion of the carcass path radially outward of the substantially linear portion, where the path changes direction or shape. Radially outward of the transition zone, the carcass is provided with a second portion, extending radially from the transition zone to the axially  
15    outer portion of the summit. The preferred position of the transition zone is between 25% to 75% of the tire side height H, and most preferably around 40% of the tire side height H.

- The transition zone preferably comprises a substantially curvilinear portion  
20    disposed between the substantially linear portion 6 and the second portion 7, connecting these two portions 6 and 7 of the carcass. A small radius enables to concentrate the change of orientation of the carcass path in a compact area.

- At the transition zone 8, the carcass structure is no longer rectilinear, but rather  
25    curvilinear. From this zone towards the summit zone, the general shape and orientation of the carcass structure 5 is such that it extends from the transition zone 8 towards the tire summit in a path oriented axially inwardly and radially outwardly, forming the second portion or top sidewall portion 7.

- 30    Preferably, as shown in figure 1, the second portion 7 extends in the outer portion of the sidewall with respect to the center line 14. The second portion 7 extends up to the summit where it may or not be interrupted, depending on the embodiment.

In the embodiments shown in figure 1 and 2, the top sidewall portion 7 have a substantially curvilinear profile, with a large radius. The top sidewall portion 7 could also have a substantially rectilinear profile between the transition zone 8 and the border of the summit.

5

In fact, in this upper section of the tire sidewall, it is also advantageous to adapt the carcass structure path to the tire sidewall thickness and geometry, similarly to the first rectilinear portion. Depending on the sidewall profile, it may be more appropriate to provide a carcass structure either substantially rectilinear on a more or less long proportion, or a curvilinear path.

10

As already explained, the tire of the invention preferably comprises a runflat insert 91 provided in the axially inner portion of the sidewall. This insert is advantageously substantially airtight. Efficient impermeability is possible when a substantially thick runflat insert is used. With such an arrangement, no inner liner is required in most of the sidewall portion. The substantially thick runflat insert provides appropriate impermeability. This enables to use a substantially airtight inner liner 10 such as a butyl based inner liner in a limited portion of the tire profile, for instance along the summit portion, to protect the summit from diffusion.

15  
20

In the embodiments shown in figure 1 and 2, the anchoring zone 2 is substantially inclined. The general orientation of the zone 2 is preferably slightly inclined from the bead radially and axially inner portion towards a radially and axially outer portion of the bead. The angle  $\alpha$ , measured with respect to an axial direction, indicates the inclination of the inner portion of the carcass structure embedded in the anchoring zone 2. This inclination is advantageously between 110 and 140 degrees, and preferably between 120 and 130 degrees. The cooperating cords of the arrangement 4 are preferably disposed or aligned to form a substantially similar angle.

25

30

Such an arrangement with inclined anchoring zone or inclined portion of the carcass path within the anchoring zone allows to provide a general path of the anchoring zone substantially aligned with respect to the portion 6 of the carcass

structure. The traditional curved carcass portion in the radially outer zone of the anchoring zone may thus be reduced or even suppressed, as shown in figure 2. This inclined zone provides a good level of bead retention when the tire is deflated. It also enables to dispose the carcass structure axially outward with respect to the center line 14. As shown in figures 1 and 2, radially outward of the anchoring zone 2, the carcass path extends in the axially outer portion of the sidewall.

In order to position the reinforcement cords as precisely as possible, it is very advantageous to build the tire on a rigid support, for instance a rigid core imposing the shape of its inner cavity. All the components of the tire, which are disposed directly in their final place, are applied onto this core in the order required by the final architecture, without undergoing shaping at any moment of the building. In this case, the tire can be molded and vulcanized in the manner explained in US 4,895,692.

While the invention has been described in combination with embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the foregoing teachings. Accordingly, the invention is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations as fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

**CLAIMS**

1. A tire comprising a carcass structure anchored in each side of the tire in a bead, each bead having a base which is intended to be mounted on the tire's design mounting rim, each bead being extended radially upward by a sidewall portion, a reinforced summit, the sidewall portions joining said summit, said bead further comprising an anchoring zone for anchoring said carcass in said bead, wherein said carcass structure comprises at least one circumferential alignment of cords in the bead anchoring zone which progressively divides in the sidewall portion in at least two circumferential alignments of cords, and wherein a runflat reinforcing member is disposed between said two carcass cord alignments.
2. A tire according to claim one, wherein said carcass structure comprises only one circumferential alignment in the summit portion of the tire.
3. A tire according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said runflat reinforcing member is in direct contact with the cords of said two circumferential alignments.
4. A tire according to any one of preceeding claims, wherein said anchoring zone is provided with at least one first bead reinforcement, at least partially bordering said carcass structure and an elastomeric material cooperating with said bead reinforcement and with said carcass structure.
5. A tire according to claim 4, wherein said bead reinforcement includes at least one substantially circumferentially oriented cord laterally bordering the carcass structure on at least one side.
6. A tire comprising a carcass structure anchored in each side of the tire in a bead, each bead having a base which is intended to be mounted on the tire's design mounting rim, each bead being extended radially upward by a sidewall portion, a reinforced summit, the sidewall portions joining said summit, said bead further comprising an anchoring zone for anchoring said carcass in said bead, wherein said carcass structure comprises at least one circumferential alignment of

cords in the bead anchoring zone which progressively divides in the sidewall portion in at least two circumferential alignments of cords and wherein said carcass structure comprises only one circumferential alignment in the summit portion of the tire.

5

7. A tire according to claim 6, wherein a runflat reinforcing member is disposed between said two carcass cord alignments.

8. A tire according to claim 7, wherein said runflat reinforcing member is in direct  
10 contact with the cords of said two circumferential alignments.

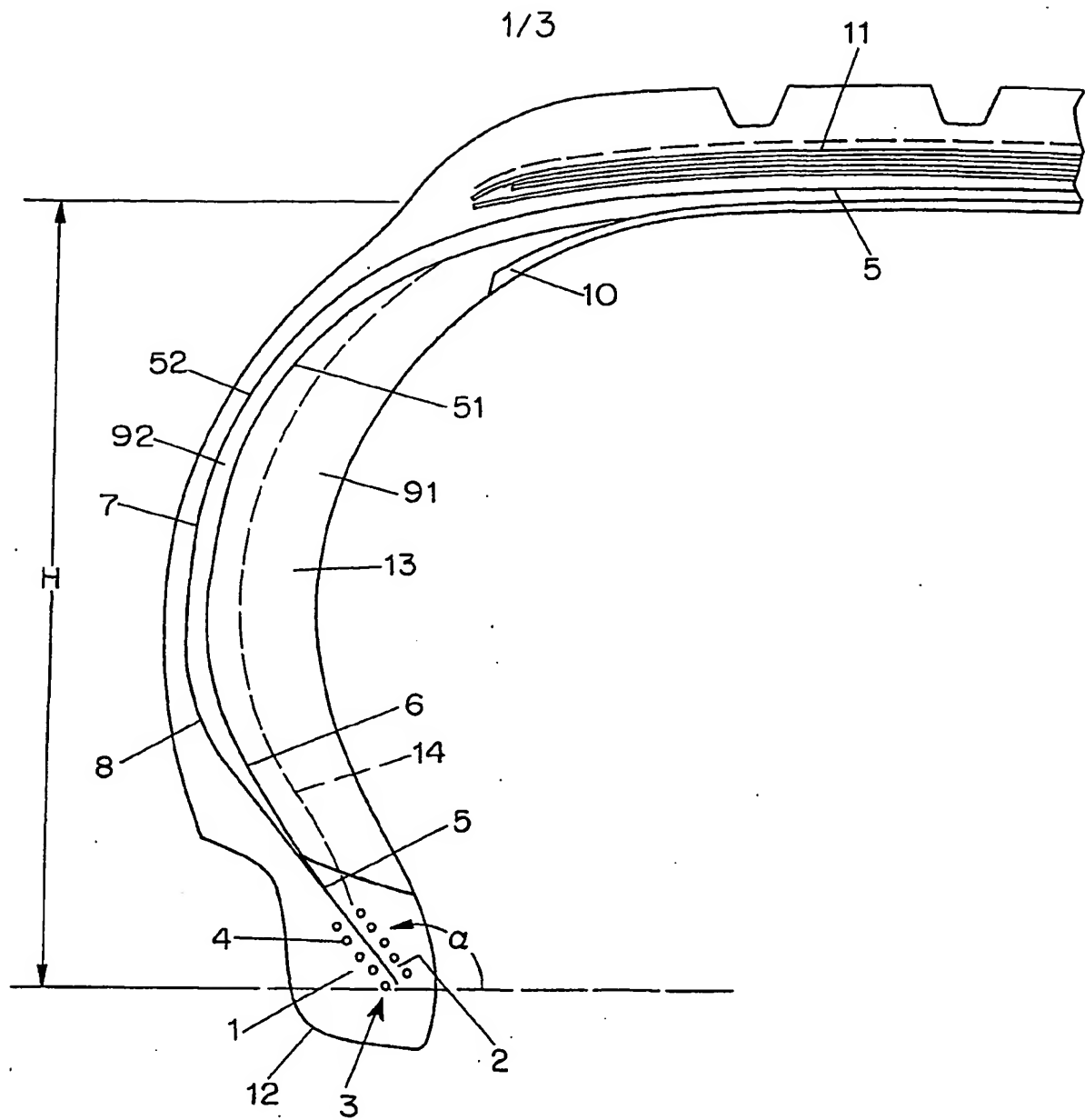


FIG. 1

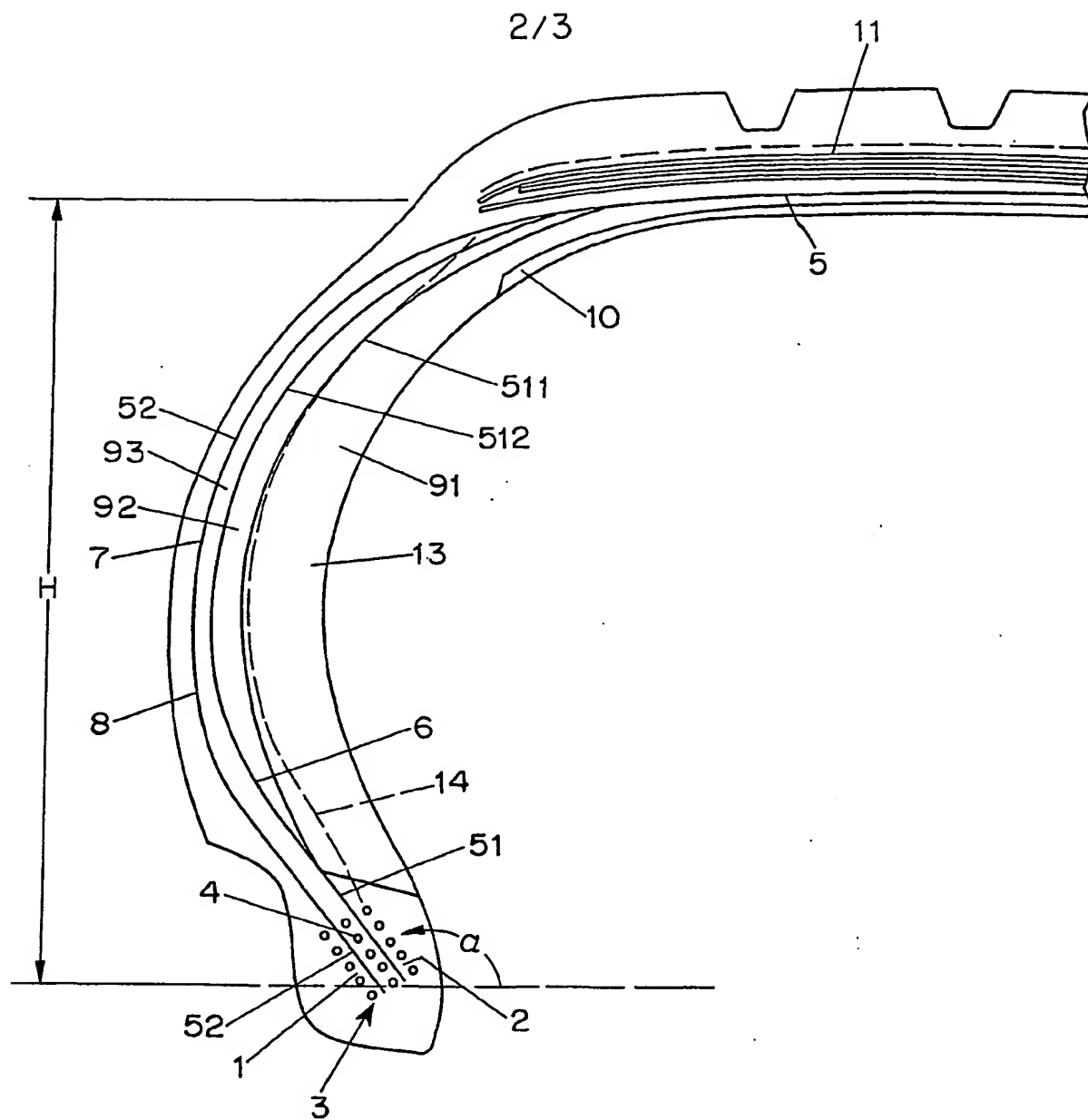


FIG. 2



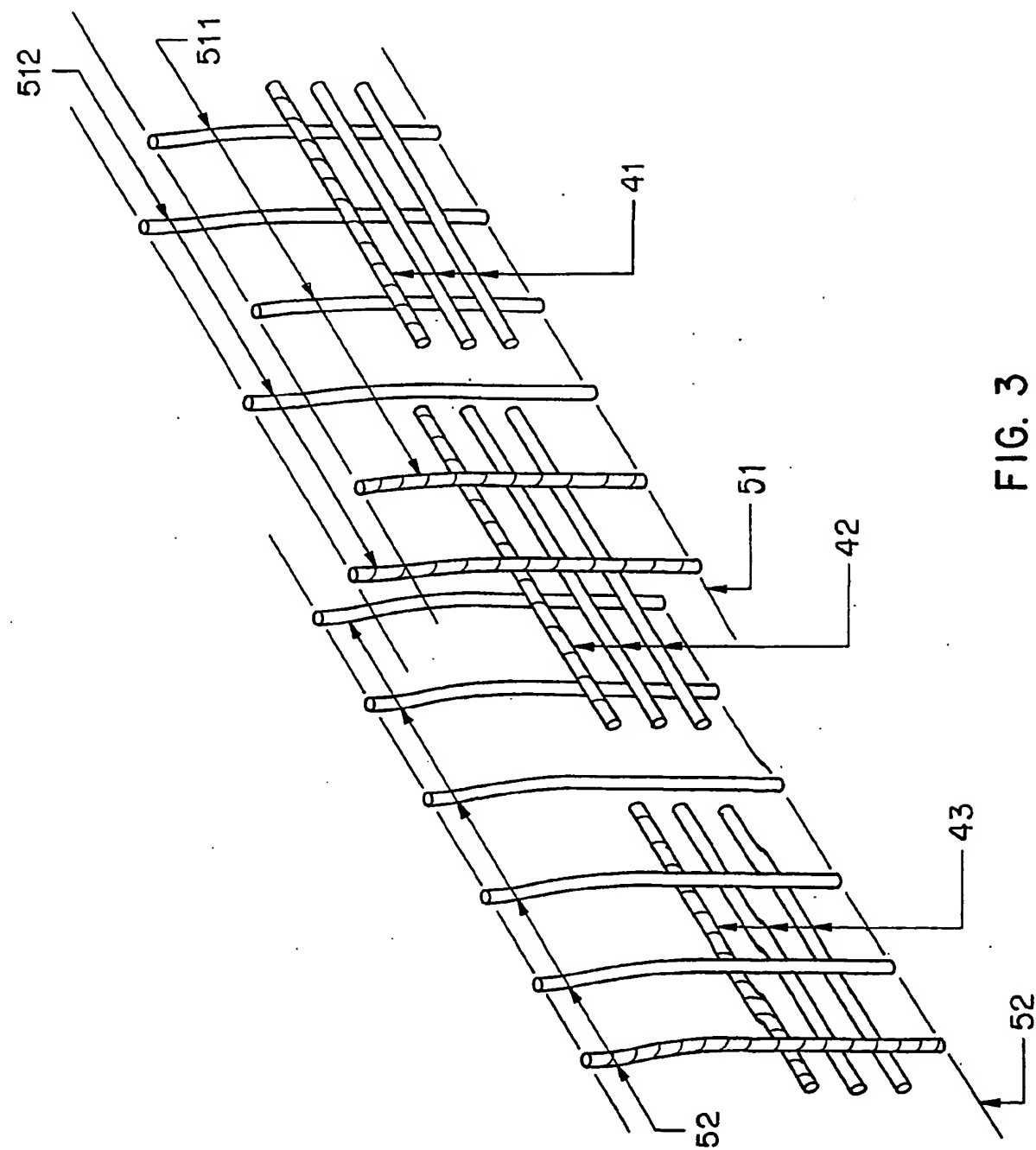


FIG. 3

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No

PCT/EP 01/11572

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 B60C17/00 B60C9/02 B60C15/00 B60C15/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B60C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 00 73093 A (MICHELIN RECH TECH ;COTTRELL ROGER CARY (US)) 7 December 2000 (2000-12-07) page 12, line 12 -page 13, line 21; figures 5B,6 page 11, line 1 - line 10	1,4,5
A	US 5 660 656 A (HERBELLEAU YVES ET AL) 26 August 1997 (1997-08-26) cited in the application	
A	US 1 461 984 A (BROWN PFEIFFER FRED) 17 July 1923 (1923-07-17) page 1, right-hand column, line 63 - line 94; figures	2
A	FR 1 452 730 A (MICHELIN & CIE) 15 April 1966 (1966-04-15)	
	-/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- \*G\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 February 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/02/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax (+31-70) 340-3018

Authorized officer

Baradat, J-L

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Ir *and* Application No  
PCT/EP 01/11572

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO 00 02740 A (CLOSE ROLAND ;NGUYEN GIA VAN (BE); VERBEKE ENSCH AGNES NATHALIE I) 20 January 2000 (2000-01-20) -----</p>	

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

In: Application No  
PCT/EP 01/11572

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0073093	A	07-12-2000	WO 0073093 A1	07-12-2000
			AU 4101499 A	18-12-2000
			BR 9912443 A	09-10-2001
			EP 1100688 A1	23-05-2001
			US 2001001971 A1	31-05-2001
US 5660656	A	26-08-1997	FR 2694521 A1	11-02-1994
			FR 2715348 A1	28-07-1995
			FR 2715349 A1	28-07-1995
			FR 2715350 A1	28-07-1995
			AT 135311 T	15-03-1996
			AU 4441293 A	10-02-1994
			BR 9303244 A	15-03-1994
			CA 2101970 A1	06-02-1994
			CN 1084461 A ,B	30-03-1994
			CZ 9301587 A3	13-04-1994
			DE 69301789 D1	18-04-1996
			DE 69301789 T2	01-08-1996
			EP 0582196 A1	09-02-1994
			ES 2085081 T3	16-05-1996
			JP 3202428 B2	27-08-2001
			JP 6171306 A	21-06-1994
			MX 9304678 A1	28-02-1994
			PL 299919 A1	21-02-1994
			RU 2111867 C1	27-05-1998
			BR 9500261 A	17-10-1995
			CN 1109827 A ,B	11-10-1995
			DE 69511590 D1	30-09-1999
			DE 69511590 T2	16-12-1999
			EP 0664231 A1	26-07-1995
			ES 2136210 T3	16-11-1999
			JP 7215006 A	15-08-1995
			BR 9500262 A	17-10-1995
			CN 1112870 A ,B	06-12-1995
			DE 69502116 D1	28-05-1998
			DE 69502116 T2	22-10-1998
			EP 0664232 A1	26-07-1995
			JP 7215007 A	15-08-1995
			RU 2126744 C1	27-02-1999
			BR 9500263 A	17-10-1995
			CN 1111195 A ,B	08-11-1995
			DE 69501967 D1	14-05-1998
			DE 69501967 T2	05-11-1998
			EP 0664233 A1	26-07-1995
			JP 7223405 A	22-08-1995
			RU 2126745 C1	27-02-1999
US 1461984	A	17-07-1923	NONE	
FR 1452730	A	15-04-1966	AT 280815 B	27-04-1970
			BE 684325 A	03-01-1967
			CH 447842 A	30-11-1967
			DE 1680412 A1	16-07-1970
			DK 124595 B	06-11-1972
			FI 49926 B	31-07-1975
			FR 90220 E	03-11-1967
			GB 1159093 A	23-07-1969
			LU 51661 A1	30-01-1967

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Ir Application No  
PCT/EP 01/11572

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
FR 1452730	A	NL 130258 C NL 6610647 A NO 121701 B SE 379688 B US 3500888 A	30-01-1967 29-03-1971 20-10-1975 17-03-1970
WO 0002740	A	20-01-2000	20-01-2000
		WO 0002740 A1 AU 8482798 A BR 9815923 A EP 1097048 A1	20-01-2000 01-02-2000 20-02-2001 09-05-2001